

## MRS. TAFT AGAIN ATTENDS HEARING

Smiles When Witness Says "Big Stick" Is Not Popular in Lawrence.

### MARSHAL TELLS HIS STORY

Believed He Was Enforcing Law in Detaining Women and Children.

Washington, March 6.—Dudley M. Holman, secretary of Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, testifying before the House Rules Committee to-day regarding the Lawrence mill strike, had explained the failure of the authorities to settle the strike, when he was confronted with a question he objected to.

"Did you say in Lawrence that William Wood was the one man to blame?" asked Acting Chairman Hardwick. The question had been submitted to him by Representative Hargrove, who is pleading the strikers' cause. Mr. Wood is president of the American Woolen Company.

"I would prefer not to answer that question," Mr. Holman replied, "but I will if you insist."

The committee, after conferring, decided to withdraw the question. Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, spent most of the day at the hearing, remaining throughout the morning session and returning for two hours in the afternoon. She exhibited much interest.

Tells of Police Operations. Mr. Holman followed Captain J. J. Sullivan, acting city marshal of Lawrence, who told a detailed story of the police operations, concluding after a severe cross-examination by Representative Stanley, of Kentucky. Concerning the incidents at the Lawrence depot when the children were arrested, Mr. Stanley questioned the marshal at length.

"When you lined your police up on the station platform," he asked, "and diverted the children from the train to your automobile truck, what was your purpose?"

"To keep them from leaving Lawrence without any explanation, or where they were going, or whether their parents consented."

"Where did you take them?"

"To the police station."

"Because they had in my opinion violated the law of Massachusetts?"

"What law?"

"The law providing for the care of neglected children."

"How did you know they were neglected?"

"The situation was extraordinary. These people would not tell us who they were, and for that reason they were detained."

"Well, if some of these women were mothers of those children, what right did you have to arrest them?"

"The right, as I have told you that I thought it was my duty under the law."

"When did you discover that any of the women were mothers?"

"Not until after they were taken to the State institution, where they were cared for later that day. That night some of the fathers came and acknowledged parentage of the children. They pointed to bringing them in court on Tuesday, and were allowed to take them home."

Captain Sullivan said he had consulted Justice Chandler, Colonel Switzer and others, who advised him in his action.

"Did you have any written authority to take these women and children?"

"I did not."

Captain Sullivan said he had seen people on the streets of Washington more poorly dressed than he had ever seen on the streets of Lawrence.

"As to the testimony that they eat meat only once a week," he said, "I know there are scores of Italian and Jewish meat and fish peddlars who sell to no one but these people. They also have their own clothing shops, which are well patronized."

"A sample of a club used by some of the soldiers at Lawrence was exhibited to the witness, and he identified it."

Big Stick Not Popular.

Mrs. Taft laughed when Representative Wilson, of Illinois, in this connection, asked:

"Is the big stick popular in Lawrence now?"

"It is not popular, but the only thing effective in Lawrence just now," said the captain, ignoring the Representative's allusion.

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"There was no undue violence used by the troops or police in Lawrence," he said. "Force was necessary at times where the suffering people were ugly and had to be restrained."

That the State authorities or soldiers



## The Tenderfoot Farmer

It was one of these experimental farmers, who put green spectacles on his cow and fed her shavings. His theory was that it didn't matter what the cow ate so long as she was fed. The question of digestion and nourishment had not entered into his calculations.

It's only a "tenderfoot" farmer that would try such an experiment with a cow. But many a farmer feeds shavings for all the good he gets out of his food. The result is a weak, and nourishment had not entered into his calculations.

To strengthen the stomach, restore the activity of the organs of digestion and assimilation, and brace up the nerves, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is an unfailing remedy, and has the confidence of physicians as well as the praise of thousands healed by its use.

In the strictest sense, "Golden Medical Discovery" is a temperance medicine. It contains neither intoxicants nor narcotics, and is as free from alcohol as from opium, cocaine and other dangerous drugs. All ingredients, printed on its outside wrapper.

Do let a dealer delude you for his own profit. There is no medicine for stomach, liver and blood "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery."

had anything to do with stopping the departure of the children from Lawrence. Mr. Holman emphatically denied.

"The police alone dealt with that situation," he said.

Captain Sullivan told of an outburst at a Sunday meeting of the strikers where men were arrested for blocking the sidewalks.

"Two of these men were struck with clubs," said the captain. "As they were being taken to the station a mob of women armed with broomsticks and clubs besieged the officers. One Polish woman had a baseball bat."

"As to the arrest of women," continued the captain, "I want to say that not one-half of the women who should have been arrested were. The women arrested were incited to violence by their leaders. I know of no doctor in Lawrence, who had no connection with the strike, who asked for twenty-five men to go with him to throw themselves on the bayonets of the soldiers to arouse sympathy for the cause."

"Who was that man?" asked Representative Campbell.

"Dr. Hanyar, a dentist."

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## EXCESSIVE PENALTY DENOUNCED IN COURT

Attorney for Western Union Holds That Size of Possible Fine Renders Ordinance Invalid. Pollard Makes Heated Reply.

Washington, March 6.—A possible fine of \$25,000 for each telegraph pole in a city district was denounced to-day before the Supreme Court of the United States as such an excessive penalty for questioning the validity of a city ordinance as to render the ordinance invalid for that reason alone.

That was one of the points argued by Rush Taggart for the Western Union Telegraph Company in attacking the validity of an ordinance of Richmond regulating the use of the streets by the telegraph company.

The telegraph company claimed that by virtue of the Federal law of 1865 the company had a right to the use of the all highways in Virginia, and that the ordinance was an unreasonable regulation of this right. Mr. Taggart declared that no city could pass an ordinance giving city engineers arbitrary discretion as to the kind of equipment the companies should use in the streets.

He said that the company had paid a fine of \$25,000 for each pole, or a total of \$1,300,000.

Makes Heated Reply. City Attorney H. R. Pollard made a heated reply, in which he declared that the courts had reiterated so often that the act of Congress in 1865 was only permissive, and conferred no positive rights upon telegraph companies, that a contrary argument was almost tiresome. He declared that the city of Richmond had not only passed a reasonable ordinance, but had been reasonable in enforcing it.

Mr. Taggart opened arguments in the case, briefs in which were filed some time ago, and the various steps, from the time the first temporary injunction was entered by Judge Waddill up to the present, including the appeal to the United States district judge, were fully discussed by both Mr. Taggart and Mr. Pollard.

Mr. Taggart opened the arguments a short time before adjournment, and was followed by Mr. Pollard, who will continue to-morrow. Mr. Taggart took the position mainly that if the fines were collected from thirty-two poles alone upon which are strung wires, the fines would aggregate \$250,000 per pole. He said that any such statute as would enforce such a fine as this null and void, and should not be allowed to stand. He further argued that Judge Goff should never have dismissed the original and amended bills for injunction, that under its charter the telegraph company has such vested rights that they cannot be taken away and the enormous burden incident to placing wires under ground enforced. There are other things which the city of Richmond has a right to do, he maintained, and certain things which it has no right to do, and requiring the company to place its wires underground is one that it has no right to enforce. Therefore, the company asks that the decision of Judge Goff dismissing the injunction bills be reversed.

Mr. Pollard reviewed the effort of the city of Richmond to make and enforce its statutes and maintained that the original and amended bills were making a regular tour of the mission stations in the vicinity of Pao-Ting-Fu. Arriving at Tienchowangling, Bishop Scott sent Day and Hughes to Chin-chow to fetch letters. The two missionaries, accompanied by a detachment of eight British soldiers, left this morning for Chinchow to rescue Mr. Hughes.

General Li Yuen Heng, the Vice-President of the Chinese Republic, is leaving Wuchang for Nanking, where he will take the oath as proxy for Yuan Shi Kai, the President-elect of the republic. Tang Shao Yi also is proceeding from Peking to Nanking to take the oath as Premier. When these formalities have been completed the entire republican cabinet will come to Peking immediately.

Plan to Patrol City. Tien Tsin, China, March 6.—The commanders of the foreign detachments stationed here at a meeting yesterday elaborated a scheme for the joint patrolling of the city when a measure is found to be necessary.

The Japanese troops who arrived last night from Manchuria have taken up their quarters in the city.

The Chinese authorities, it is reported, have requested the immediate dispatch of Chinese troops to Tien Tsin to maintain order here.

It may be regarded, however, as absolutely certain that the commanders of the detachments of foreign troops will not allow Chinese reinforcements to approach within seven miles of Tien Tsin and will not permit the terms of the protocol in regard to the foreign concessions to be broken in any way.

The workers on the railroad at Hsinho, between Tien Tsin and the coast, at which place there are large stores, have appealed for protection. A steamer coming up the river reported that Chinese troops had been seen crossing the river in that neighborhood.

The United States consul here urges the concentration of the American troops at present engaged in guarding the railway between Tientsin and Lanchow, in the city of Tien Tsin.

Conditions Better in Peking. New York, March 6.—The Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D., president of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, to-day received from Peking the following dispatch, which considerably alleviates the anxiety felt in regard to the Christian missions in China:

"The condition of affairs is improving in Peking. Premises under the protection of American soldiers, Pao-Ting-Fu, Chinese troops have been well and safe. Telegraph line broken or interrupted, so that cannot communicate with Shuntetu."

Shuntetu is on the railroad to the south of Pao-Ting-Fu.

Building Permits. Building and repair permits were issued yesterday as follows:

Mr. Mitchell, to erect a one and one-half story frame dwelling on the north side of Louisiana Street, between Union and Marshall Streets, to cost \$1,500.

Mrs. Julia Brown, to repair a brick dwelling, 101 Mayo Street, to cost \$500.

D. O. Davis's estate, to repair a frame dwelling, 205 East Twelfth Street, to cost \$100.

How THE \$42,000 FOR SCHOOLS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

If Bill Passes Increasing Educational Fund, Every City and County in Virginia Will Be Benefited in Its Primary Schools.

At the request of The Times-Dispatch, the following interesting compilation of county receipts from the proposed \$42,000 increase of primary school appropriation fund, now under consideration by the General Assembly, was given out yesterday by the State Department of Education. From the passage of the law in 1912 until 1919 the primary schools received an amount equal to one-third of the delinquent capitation and property tax. The 1910 General Assembly, promising the Department of Education that the sum would be more than returned in the future, changed the wording of the appropriation bill so as to materially decrease the receipts of the primary schools.

The sum thus lost by the primary schools in 1910 amounted to \$55,000, the amount of the deficit being borne by the small county schools. In view of the increase in the capitation tax, the House of Delegates is holding out for the restoration of the primary school fund to the lawful basis. On the other hand, the Senate offers a compromise, which means a loss of \$42,000 to the school fund. If the restoration as proposed by the House is adopted, it will mean an increased revenue for primary schools of 11 cents per pupil.

What this restoration would mean to the county schools of each county is graphically told in the following figures, compiled by the Department of Education. The counties would benefit as follows from the increased appropriation:

Accomack, \$1,220; Albemarle, \$1,123; Alexandria county, \$219; Alleghany, \$450; Amelia, \$325; Amherst, \$678; Appomattox, \$331; Augusta, \$1,066; Bath, \$200; Bedford, \$1,033; Bland, \$182; Botetourt, \$585; Brunswick, \$646; Buchanan, \$181; Buckingham, \$335; Campbell, \$1,907; Carroll, \$580; Carroll, \$759; Charles City, \$173; Charlotte, \$591; Chesterfield, \$688; Clarke, \$215; Craig, \$163; Culpeper, \$610; Cumberland, \$342; Dickenson, \$360; Dinwiddie, \$537; Elizabeth City, \$460; Essex, \$329; Fairfax, \$832; Fauquier, \$848; Floyd, \$515; Fluvanna, \$290; Franklin, \$944; Frederick, \$386; Giles, \$417; Gloucester, \$434; Goodland, \$357; Grayson, \$772; Greene, \$240; Greensville, \$149; Halifax, \$1,551; Hanover, \$660; Henrico, \$763; Henry, \$560; Highland, \$169; Isle of Wight, \$544; James City, \$127; King and Queen, \$315; King George, \$240; King William, \$291; Lancaster, \$347; Lee, \$566; Loudoun, \$621; Louisa, \$552; Lunenburg, \$458; Madison, \$350; Mathews, \$276; Mecklenburg, \$983; Middlesex, \$308; Montgomery, \$601; Nansemond, \$598; Nelson, \$623; New Kent, \$172; Norfolk county, \$1,383; Northampton, \$539; Northumberland, \$379; Nottingham, \$462; Orange, \$140; Page, \$506; Patrick, \$591; Pittsylvania, \$1,676; Powhatan, \$260; Prince Edward, \$520; Prince George, \$270; Princess Anne, \$473; Prince William, \$414; Pulaski, \$563; Rappahannock, \$275; Richmond county, \$266; Roanoke county, \$699; Rockbridge, \$729; Rockingham, \$1,034; Russell, \$523; Scott, \$967; Shenandoah, \$649; Smyth, \$578; Southampton, \$523; Spotsylvania, \$357; Stafford, \$268; Surry, \$323; Sussex, \$442; Tazewell, \$336; Warren, \$309; Warwick, \$186; Washington, \$1,120;

Westmoreland, \$325; Wise, \$992; Wythe, \$899; York, \$219.

The cities would receive increases as follows:

Alexandria, \$401; Bristol, \$182; Buena Vista, \$55; Charlottesville, \$242; Clifton Forge, \$155; Danville, \$493; Fredericksburg, \$185; Lynchburg, \$1,261; Newport News, \$448; Norfolk city, \$1,261; Petersburg, \$527; Portsmouth, \$845; Radford, \$112; Richmond city, \$3,197; Roanoke city, \$593; Staunton, \$212; Williamsburg, \$601; Winchester, \$147.

CITY WILL ISSUE BONDS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Vote Soon Will Be Ordered in Fredericksburg—Lecture by Dr. Flanagan.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Fredericksburg, Va., March 6.—The bill authorizing the city of Fredericksburg to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 for improvements to the streets of the city has passed both houses of the Legislature, and is now a law. It is expected that the plan for improvements soon will be prepared and an election called to vote on the issuing of bonds. It is expected that the bond issue will be carried by an overwhelming majority.

Miss Mary Johnston and Mrs. Lila M. Valentine, both of Richmond, will address the people of Fredericksburg at the courthouse here on Thursday night at 8 o'clock on "Woman Suffrage." The speakers will be introduced by Miss Vivian Conway. It is expected that a large and representative audience will hear the addresses. During their stay here, they will be guests of Miss Janetta Fitzgerald.

Dr. Roy K. Flanagan, of the State Health Department, will deliver a lecture to the public school here Friday afternoon on the subject, "Medical Inspection of School Children."

The will of Mrs. Julia C. Wright was admitted to probate in the Corporation Court, her sister, Miss Elizabeth Carter, being the sole beneficiary. The estate consists principally of real estate.

In the Corporation Court here Conway Shepherd, colored, was convicted by the jury and given a sentence of two years in the penitentiary for assaulting S. A. Brown, a teacher in the colored public schools in this city. Brown, in the performance of his duties, administered a whipping to a niece of Shepherd. Shepherd went to Brown's house, asked him if he whipped the child, and Brown answering in the affirmative, Shepherd gave him a beating.

An adjourned meeting of the Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania and Stafford branch, Richmond-Washington division, Quebec-to-Miami International Highway Association will be held at the courthouse in Fredericksburg on Saturday, March 9, at 2 P. M.

Hatcher Made Captain. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Salisbury, N. C., March 6.—M. F. Hatcher, a prominent young attorney here, last night was elected captain of the Fourth Company, C. A. C. The Rowan Rifles, succeeding Dr. E. C. Smith, who resigned to accept a position with the State Infantry. Mr. Hatcher has been first lieutenant, and to all his place John Miller was elected.

## CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations, and "Just-as-good" are not Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

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